

Chapter 6: Helen Keller

Fill in the Blanks

1. Helen Keller was born on _____ June _____ in Tuscaloosa, Alabama.
2. Helen's father, Captain Arthur Keller, worked as a _____ plantation owner and editor of a newspaper called _____.
3. At _____ months old, Helen fell ill with a disease called _____.
4. After her illness, Helen lost her ability to _____ and _____.
5. Helen's parents noticed she was blind and deaf when she didn't respond to her father's _____ or her mother's _____.
6. As Helen grew up, she became a _____ child who often threw tantrums.
7. People advised Helen's parents to send her to an _____ for the disabled.
8. The Kellers sought help from Dr. _____, the director of the Perkins Institute for the Blind.
9. Anne Sullivan, Helen's teacher, was a former student at the _____ Institute.
10. Anne Sullivan arrived at Helen's house on _____ March _____.
11. The first word Anne taught Helen was _____, spelled as _____.
12. When Helen touched the cat, Anne spelled _____ on her palm.
13. Anne disciplined Helen by refusing to _____ to her when she misbehaved.

14. The turning point in Helen's learning came when she understood the word _____ at the water pump.

15. After learning "water," Helen learned _____ new words in a few hours, including _____ and _____.

16. Helen called the day she learned "water" as being "_____ again."

17. Anne taught Helen to read using _____ letters and later, the _____ system.

18. Helen visited President _____ at the White House.

19. In 1890, Helen moved to the _____ Institution, where she made friends with other blind children.

20. Helen learned subjects like _____, _____ and Arithmetic.

21. In 1894, Helen joined the _____ School for the Deaf to improve her speech.

22. Helen's speech remained unclear except to _____ and a few close people.

23. Famous writer _____ helped pay for Helen's education.

24. In 1896, Helen attended the _____ School for Young Ladies.

25. Helen lost her _____ shortly before her exams but still performed well.

26. In 1900, Helen became the first _____ person to enroll at _____ College.

27. Helen wrote her autobiography, The Story of My Life, which was edited by _____.

28. Helen graduated from Radcliffe College on _____ June _____.

29. Helen credited _____ for inventing the Braille system, which helped the blind.

30. Helen dedicated her life to raising awareness and _____ for the blind.

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Helen Keller was born in:

- a) 1880 in Tuscumbia, Alabama, to Captain Arthur Keller and Kate Adams Keller
- b) 1870 in Boston, Massachusetts, to a wealthy merchant family
- c) 1890 in New York City, where her father worked as a newspaper editor
- d) 1900 in Chicago, Illinois, shortly after her parents moved from England

2. Helen's father made a living by:

- a) Working as a university professor while running a small bookshop on the side
- b) Serving in the army and later becoming a cotton plantation owner and newspaper editor
- c) Practicing medicine at the local hospital and writing medical journals
- d) Managing a chain of hotels across Alabama while investing in railroads

3. After contracting 'brain fever' at 19 months, Helen:

- a) Slowly recovered her hearing but remained blind for the rest of her life

- b) Developed temporary paralysis but regained full mobility within a year
- c) Became completely deaf and blind, losing all ability to communicate
- d) Suffered memory loss but could still see and hear faintly

4. Helen's behavior after becoming deaf-blind included:

- a) Sitting quietly for hours, showing no interest in her surroundings
- b) Violent tantrums, screaming, and complete lack of social manners
- c) Mimicking family members' actions without understanding them
- d) Developing extraordinary memory skills to compensate

5. Anne Sullivan's teaching approach first focused on:

- a) Finger-spelling words into Helen's palm while associating them with objects
- b) Teaching Helen to speak by feeling throat vibrations and mouth movements
- c) Using colorful tactile objects to stimulate Helen's remaining senses
- d) Establishing strict discipline through physical punishment

6. The water pump breakthrough was significant because:

- a) It proved Helen could memorize long sequences of finger-spelled words
- b) Anne discovered Helen had some remaining vision in bright light

- c) It marked the first time Helen successfully spoke a complete word
- d) Helen finally understood that words represented specific concepts/objects

7. At Radcliffe College, Helen:

- a) Used a special Braille typewriter and had questions finger-spelled into her hand
- b) Attended lectures with Anne interpreting everything through shouting
- c) Only took creative writing classes that didn't require reading
- d) Was the first disabled student allowed to bring a full-time nurse

8. Helen's autobiography "The Story of My Life":

- a) Focused primarily on criticizing educational systems for the disabled
- b) Became controversial for revealing private family conflicts
- c) Was rejected by publishers for being "too inspirational"
- d) Was originally written in Braille and later translated by John Macy

9. Helen's advocacy work primarily involved:

- a) Campaigning for blind children to be educated in regular schools
- b) Raising funds and awareness about the capabilities of blind people
- c) Developing new Braille technologies for military use
- d) Establishing strict guidelines for disability etiquette

10. Helen compared Louis Braille's importance to:

- a) Thomas Edison's invention of the light bulb for its universal impact
- b) The Wright brothers' airplane for enabling new possibilities
- c) Johannes Gutenberg's printing press for revolutionizing access to knowledge
- d) Alexander Graham Bell's telephone for connecting people